

THE DAILY HERALD  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

TUESDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted at The Herald Block, corner West Temple and First South Streets, Salt Lake City, by The Herald Company. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning, at the same place. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance, \$3.00 per year; six months, \$1.75, post paid.

THE HERALD is published every Thursday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.00 per year; six months, \$1.00, post paid.

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essential to the public well-being. Consider the condition of things to-day, and then recall what it was half a year ago. All is not yet as it should be. The revolution is not complete, and there is not the harmony which good citizens would like to see; but a great change has been wrought. We find men who six months ago were devoting both time and money to the creation and maintenance of strife to-day earnestly working in the cause of peace. Men who last spring were bitterly opposed to each other are now pulling together for the general good. Sensational stories and base fabrications injurious to the Territory, which were once circulated and applauded by certain individuals, are now denounced by those same persons. It is an actual fact that Mormons and Gentiles agree with each other as to many matters, and are to-day working together in perfect harmony, as if they had not, a short time ago, been opposing each other with all their ability and energy. It is also true that a better general feeling prevails throughout the community than has existed here for many years, and the good feeling is daily growing stronger. The strife-branders and malcontents who were once so influential have lost their popularity and are passing into insignificance. Their former admirers and once willing aids and tools denouncing them as malicious cranks. Instead of everybody looking on the gloomy side of things and predicting evil all assume an air of cheerfulness, and are full of hope.

We do not attribute all this change to the movement for Statehood, but that movement has done more than anything else to bring about the revolution. The anticipation of a better government has encouraged the people and inspired them with a degree of hope not hitherto experienced. This improved feeling is confined to no class, but is enjoyed by all bona fide residents who are interested in the welfare of the Territory. All realize that when local self-government shall be obtained there will be peace; that then, instead of clashing authority and consequent lack of unity of action and purpose there will be harmony, for all will be working for Utah.

The Statehood project has done much for the Territory and vastly improved the state of the community; and the State will do much more, bringing the people into accord as to material matters, and relegating religious disputes to their proper place for arrangement and adjustment. The State will put an end to the quarrels over projects for the advancement of Utah.

AN INTERESTING and somewhat important legal decision has been rendered in Little Falls, New York. A young lady was employed in a factory where a strike was ordered by the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor. She was poor and could not afford to lose her wages, and was finally induced to quit work, on the assurance of the Master Workman that she would be paid for the time lost. The strike being over, she applied to him for the money, but he refused to pay it, whereupon she brought suit. On the first trial the jury disagreed, but the second jury awarded her the full amount of her claim, \$70.67. If this should be held to be good law, sad havoc may come upon Master Workmen, Labor Assemblies and the managers of unions generally. It is the rule to promise the men that if they will go out on strike, their losses shall be made good. Suppose that the hundreds and even thousands of men engaged in strikes should give their claims into the hands of a shrewd lawyer, the consequences would be disastrous to the leaders who had ordered them out. It is not probable that the Little Falls verdict will become a general precedent.

EIGHT MONTHS ago the railroad companies were ostensibly opposed to the Inter-State Commerce law, and predicting all manner of evil consequences to follow its application. Bankruptcy was even apprehended by some of the companies. The law has been in operation since April, and the roads have done so well that it is believed if a bill for its repeal were offered, the railways would oppose it vigorously. As an instance of how the law has destroyed business of the railways, it may be stated that for a long time the Pennsylvania company has been turning out forty cars a day, and takes all that outside shops east and west of Pittsburgh can furnish, and yet is suffering from a car famine.

MASSACHUSETTS has a peculiar statute relating to intemperance. It permits that when a man has lost self-control through an appetite for strong drink he may be taken into custody and committed to an asylum just as is done in the case of an insane person. This is done in behalf of his family, and for the protection of society, with a view to the destruction of his taste for liquor. During his confinement he is treated at the public cost. The law is a good one, and apparently operates to the benefit of the drunkards, as well as advantageously to their families.

THE REVEREND Bartol, of Boston, is said to be the richest clergyman in the United States. He is a large holder of Ball Telephone stock, and has frequently been denounced from his pulpit the government for daring to attempt to set aside the patents of the corporation.

It must be confessed that Salt Lake is an abominably lighted city. We do not say this out of any disrespect to the corporation, nor with any desire to be understood as criticising the gas company. The gas is of fairly good quality, and is furnished to the municipality at a reasonable price—much less than the contract price—and not outrageously above cost, considering that it is a monopoly which supplies the article. The number of lamps is also as large, perhaps, as the city would be warranted in maintaining in view of the limited revenue of the corporation, and the constantly increasing expenses. Nevertheless, the city is most miserably lighted. The stringing of lamps along a few of the more prominent streets can be called lighting the city. The people living along the dark streets frequently, they do not constantly complain, and do not infrequently their indignation is closely akin to the righteous ariety. When one has to feel his way through the dark, tumbling now and then over boulders, and other obstructions on the sidewalks, and occasionally running into a similarly distressed individual whom he assumes to be a highwayman, he is in right mood and temper to denounce somebody, and that is more natural than that he should pounce upon the City Council and the gas company?

It is a proposition to which all will assent, that there should be more street lights; but ought we not also to consider beyond this want of the individual, and say something regarding the cost of satisfying the popular want? Our memory is not at fault the last tract for street-lighting was the rate of something like 5 per annum per lamp. It seems trifling sum, and yet it counts up rapidly. There are four lamps in a block, and a block of street-lighting is even noticed as improvement by one not living in that particular are. We have so many and such long streets that the extension of the lamps over a mile seems a little matter, but that extension costs a hundred dollars a month. Is there an adequate return for the expense? Let us put the proposition in another way. Would residents along that mile be willing to pay the hundred dollars a month for lights? Would they pay half that, or even one-fourth of it for the lights? We don't believe they would. They would not be willing to pay a fifth the cost, ought the city to incur expense?

The street-lighting business presents problems similar to those which are forced themselves upon the municipality in connection with the water. Among these is the question of whether the entire city should be taxed to pay lighting half a dozen streets in the center of town, or there should be a lighting tax. If the latter rule should be adopted, and the matter of taxing a block be left to the property-owners on that block, we might have more street lights, but there would certainly not be so many complaints on the part of those who now live in the dark streets. In view of the many petitions for street lamps sent to the City Council, and of the mbling heard on all sides, it might be out of the way for the Council to fire into the propriety of imposing local tax for street-lighting. The matter is worthy attention.

HAS DONE AND WILL DO.

hat a State government will do for a may be imagined by one who will at a moment on what the prospect such a government is doing for the story. Less than six months ago began to be talk about Statehood matter was taken up casually, as chestnuts are mentioned, and by the subject grew upon the press people and the first thing they all were discussing it. The Conventional Convention came along, kept the business alive, and a thereafter, the people voted on proposition. When Statehood was mentioned last spring, the of society, locally, was anything but harmonious. Hates were intense and partisan bitterness was everywhere manifest. The old and ugly quarrel was going on, and factional spirit was pronounced in all quarters. Mormons and Gentiles did not fraternize, and the community seemed as far as ever from the peace and

THE WESTERN Union Telegraph Company doubtless will boast its great generosity and unparalleled liberality in having reduced the message rate between New York and certain cities mentioned in a dispatch this morning. It announces a reduction of 20 per cent, and will assume that the public will accept this as evidence that the monopoly is not greedy, but is full of consideration for the dear people. This reduction makes the ten-word rate 40 cents instead of 50 cents. But the Western Union fails to remark that the day after it killed competition by gobbling the Baltimore & Ohio lines, less than a month ago, it increased the tariff between these same cities 233 1/3 per cent., making the rate 50 cents where it had been 15 cents. It is anything but generosity which increases a rate 233 1/3 per cent., and follows it by a reduction of 20 per cent.

THE PRESENT season one of the provinces of China suffered from severe drouth, and finally, becoming desperate, the government ordered a severe flogging for the rain god. The deity was taken out and publicly whipped by the executioner, and the next day copious rain fell throughout the district. The people are thoroughly convinced that they brought their stubborn deity to terms. Until the incident has been forgotten, it will not be worth while for the Christian missionaries to visit that particular province.

AN EXCHANGE undertakes to berate THE HERALD for saying it would be unwise and improper for government to go into the business of telegraphing because Jay Gould has a telegraph monopoly. There are monopolies or "trusts" in whisky, sugar, cotton, oil and salt; would it be proper for government to set itself up in the salt, sugar, oil and whisky business?

Walker Opera House.

OCTOBER 31st,

—AND—

NOVEMBER 1st & 2d.

MANAGER, J. M. NAVON

STAGE MANAGER, ERNST WITZELL

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, ED. W. KENT

First representation of the famous Musical Comedy, entitled

WIDOW O'BRIEN!

Will be produced with

An Unequaled Cast.

New Arrangements.

Startling Situations.

New and Appropriate Music.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette and Orchestra Circle, 75 cts.

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No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Box sheet open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Walker Opera House!

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 3,

GRAND

Benefit Ball

GIVEN BY THE—

YOUNG LADIES'

General Aid Society.

TICKETS, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS, \$3.00.

Extra Lady, \$1.00.

TICKETS for Sale at the following places: Dwyer's, Moore, Allen & Co., Hannaman's, A. C. Smith, Joslin & Park's, Parsons, Roberts & Nelson, M. C. Phillips, Walker House, Continental Hotel and Cullen.

Salt Lake Theatre.

H. B. CLAWSON, - - - MANAGER.

Two Nights Only!

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

November 2d and 3d.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,

The Eminent Comedian, Mr.

NEIL BURGESS

In the most laughable Comedy ever written, entitled

-VIM-

Supported by an excellent company, headed by the popular Comedian, Mr.

Joseph Palmer.

Great Circus Scene!

A Real Live Horse!

Patent Revolving Stage!

Troupe of Acrobats!

POPULAR PRICES:—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Box sheet open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Rollin P. Saxe  
OGDEN, - - - UTAH.

225 RAMS 225

Two Years Old. The Largest, Choicest and Best that ever came to Utah.

PRICES REASONABLE.  
Come and See Me. I Mean Business. A Few Choice Holstein Cattle also For Sale.

THE CHICAGO AND

NORTH-

WESTERN

RAILWAY.

THE BEST ROUTE AND

SHORTLINE

—BETWEEN—

Omaha,

Council Bluffs

and Chicago.

The only line to take for Des Moines, Mar

shalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixon

Chicago, Milwaukee, and all points East. To

the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming,

Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington

and California it offers superior advantage

not possible by any other line.